

LARGEST ON EARTH!

An Instructive Table of Comparative Daily Circulation of the Leading Newspapers of the World.

New York Journal.....	1,213,751
Paris Petit Journal.....	1,000,000
London Daily Mail.....	525,000
London Daily Telegraph.....	250,000
London Standard.....	250,000
London Chronicle.....	200,000
London Daily News.....	200,000
London Times.....	40,000

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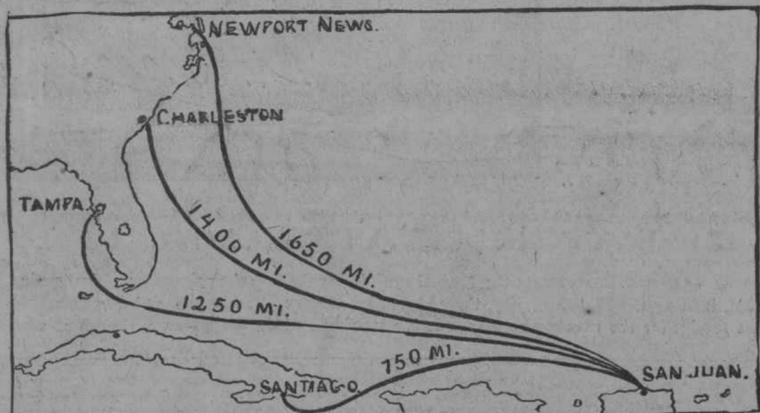
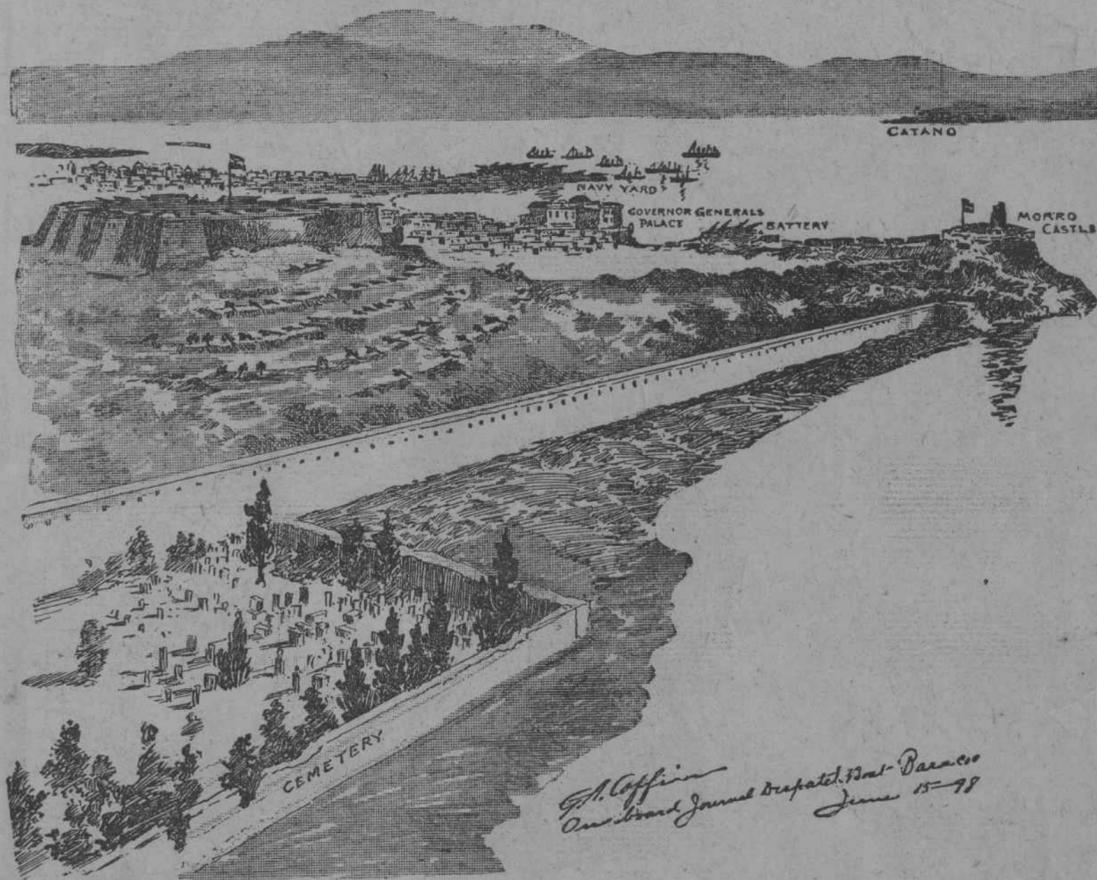
WEATHER.

The local Weather Bureau's prediction for New York City and vicinity is as follows: Showers, with possible thunder storms; cooler.

For New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Connecticut: Showers, high temperature, southerly wind.

The highest temperature yesterday was 80 degrees at 2 p. m.

The lowest temperature yesterday was 70 degrees at 4 p. m.



ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR OF SAN JUAN.

(Drawn by G. A. Coffin, special Journal artist. Copyrighted, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

This picture gives a good idea of the fortifications which Sampson and Schley will have to reduce before they can force an entrance to the harbor. The bay itself is one of the finest harbors in all the West Indies. The entrance is not much over two thousand feet wide, and is defended on one side by the Morro and on the other by forts erected on two small islands. The town itself is encircled by a great wall of masonry, never less than fifty feet high and often one hundred feet. All the forts are at good elevation, and the Morro has several modern Krupp guns. Guns have also been taken from several gunboats and mounted on the land batteries, and since Admiral Sampson's first ineffective bombardment hulks have been sunk in the channels and mines planted. The map shows the distances which transports carrying our troops will have to travel before reaching San Juan.

WATSON MAY SAIL TO MANILA.

Powerful Fleet to Reinforce Admiral Dewey.

NEEDS A STRONG FORCE

Germany Will Have to Be Suddenly Checked.

Washington, July 19.—Watson is almost certain to reinforce Dewey. Watson's squadron is expected to start for the East within the next forty-eight hours. The Navy Department maintains an impenetrable silence as to the exact composition of the fleet, the place where the colliers and the war ships are to rendezvous, and the scope of Watson's instructions.

On excellent authority it may be said that Commodore Watson's plans contemplate a much longer trip and even more serious business than the seizure of the Canaries, and a demonstration against the coast of Spain. Owing to the destruction of the entire Spanish fleet, with the exception of Camara's squadron, no fear is felt for the American coast, and either Sampson or Schley's squadron is believed to be more than a match for Camara's ships.

There is now no real necessity for the retention in Atlantic waters of all the best ships in our navy. There has been for weeks a very decided opinion in Administration circles that Admiral Dewey should be reinforced, in view of the extent of the Philippines, the Ladrones and the Carolines and the possibility of complications which to successfully cope with would require an overwhelming naval force.

Need of a Strong Fleet.

Germany to-day may flatter that she has nothing but the faintest feeling for the United States, and does not intend to interfere in the Philippines, but circumstances may cause her performance to be at complete variance with her present words. Aguinaldo is acting suspiciously. All these circumstances have been discussed and unless a change is made in the programme Commodore Watson, when he sails for the East, will have for his ultimate destination Manila.

Watson's squadron is equipped for this 13,000 mile voyage. It will contain eight colliers, with a total capacity of 28,000 tons. The supply ship of the squadron has rations for four thousand men for three months.

Inasmuch as each of the war ships can carry enough coal to take it 2,000 miles, it will be seen that the coal to be taken along is four times as much as would be required for a trip to Spain. As each of the war ships carries provisions enough for three months, it is also obvious that the food taken on the supply ship would be entirely

superfluous if the expedition had for its limit Peninsular waters.

Will Be Master at Manila.

The determination to reinforce Admiral Dewey is generally commended in the limited circle in which it is known. American honor requires that no insufficiency of fighting material should be found in the Philippines if circumstances should embroil us with foreign powers, or if a show of force would prevent foreign interference.

Orders were sent to-night to the colliers at Hampton Roads to leave to-morrow to join Watson's war ships at a point selected.

POWERS DARE NOT INTERFERE.

Must Let Us Finish Off Spain as We Please.

London, July 20.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times, discussing the advent and probable operations of Commodore Watson, says:

"It is taken for granted that America will punctiliously observe the obligations of international law. There will, therefore, be no legal grounds for European protests, and intervention without legal justification is practically excluded by the certainty that Great Britain will support the United States, while the powers are not likely to risk hastening the conclusion of an Anglo-American alliance by any attempt to hinder or coerce the United States.

"Disappointment with the policy of the Spanish Government is growing here and it is beginning to be believed that Spain can only be convinced of the absolute necessity of suing for peace by fresh disasters. A great surprise was occasioned here by the news that the odds at Santiago were largely on the side of the Spaniards."

KAISER LAYS THE BLAME ON HIS ADMIRAL.

Disclaims Responsibility for Diederichs's Act.

WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Our Government Now Satisfied of Germany's Neutrality.

DEWEY DAY AT CAPITAL.

Sea Fighter's "Strong Arm" Diplomacy Is Admired.

Washington, July 19.—The German rulers blame it on Diederichs. The Berlin Government communicated with the State Department to-day. The German Ministry disclaims all responsibility for anything Admiral Diederichs has done in Manila and Subig Bays, or out of them. If he has been guilty of improprieties toward Admiral Dewey, or has in any way interfered with American affairs in the Philippines, he will be held to strict personal account.

This information coming from the Kaiser's representatives dispelled any doubt the Administration may have entertained touching the German Government's attitude. There had been an uncertainty as to the length and breadth of the Kaiser's neutrality. The American sailor had really decided the point in issue before the German diplomats got to it.

Dewey is to-day's hero in Washington. This is Dewey day in the department calendar. It all comes of his display of great diplomatic qualities.

"I'll search German or any other ships every time they come into Manila Bay if I feel like it," he is reported as saying to Admiral Diederichs. Previous to this the little McCulloch had tossed a shell broadside, although the McCulloch would scarcely make a lunch for the big cruiser of the German squadron.

Dewey a Great Diplomat.

In these times diplomats of Dewey's strong arm practical tendencies are highly regarded. The culmination of his fine work is considered to lie in his last reported message to Diederichs:

"Are Germany and America at peace or war?" he asked. "If they are at peace you must alter your system; if it war, I wish to

know it, and I shall govern my actions accordingly."

The German admiral reckoned if it were not peace he would make it so, and thereupon moved his boats. This closed the incident. An intimation came from Berlin with the message referred to in the foregoing that Diederichs would be instructed not to feature himself so much in the future; that the Americans had the star roles, and the German representatives' parts were merely subordinate.

This Berlin information was not given out publicly from the State Department, but was conveyed by word of mouth to the War and Navy chiefs, and was reported to the full Cabinet at its regular meeting. The information was received with much gratification, and was commented on as showing a change for the better in the general European understanding of the situation.

Our Troops Near Manila.

Further pleasing information from Dewey came. He will leave General Morritt a few details to look after, but the latter will find his work of taking Manila well under way. From 1,200 to 1,500 of General Tom Anderson's command have been landed, and are now in the rear of the city. The remainder of Anderson's force of 2,500 men is still at Cavite Arsenal. The troops who were landed discharge a double function, they keep off reinforcements and prevent the troops within the city from escaping to the timber. The Manila garrison equipment is regarded as much the property of the United States as if it had the United States brand upon it. The War Department chiefs are given to speculation on the character of the arms; whether they are equal to the excellent Mausers acquired at Santiago or not.

Taking everything into consideration, the Santiago and Porto Rico and Manila news, there was good cheer in the White House and State Department to-day; likewise the War and Navy. Captain Crowninshield, "the Little Sunbeam" of the latter branch of government, was filled with joy. "Dewey is the real thing," he said, and could say no more.

Britain Against Germany.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

By Special Cable.

Hong Kong, July 19.—The political situation here is a study. The answer of Captain Chichester, of the British war ship Immortalite, to the German Admiral's inquiry as to what he would do if the Germans interfered with Dewey, has aroused the commendation of all classes. Captain Chichester said:

"There is only one man who knows what I would do, and his name is Dewey."

The Germans understand that they will have to reckon with the British fleet.

Germany Is Reticent.

(By Associated Press.)

Berlin, July 19.—All official information as to the incident in which the German cruiser Irene figured at Manila is refused here. The German officials will only admit that differences of opinion between Admiral Dewey and Admiral von Diederichs as to the right of searching war ships have occurred, and, the Germans add, Admiral von Diederichs refused to allow German warships to be searched.

Transport Off for Manila.

San Francisco, July 19.—The transport steamer Pennsylvania sailed to-day for the Philippines. The announcement that the vessel would sail to-day attracted thousands of people to the water front, and hundreds of others chartered small boats to accompany the big liner to the Golden Gate. The rolls of heavy smoke issuing from the smokestack of the vessel were a preliminary announcement that the time for the departure had come, and a great cheer arose from the thousands of spectators. The Pennsylvania carried nearly 1,800 men, including the First Montana Regiment and 300 recruits for the First California Volunteers, now at Manila.

POPE TO THE CUBAN CLERGY.

To Advise Acceptance of Arrangement With Us.

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By Special Cable.

Rome, July 19.—The Pope is preparing an encyclical, which he will send to the clergy of Cuba as soon as peace is concluded. The Pope will recommend loyal acceptance of the arrangement with the United States.

FIRST OF THE ARMY OFF TO PORTO RICO

Gen. Miles Starts for the Island on the Yale With 3,100 Soldiers.

Invading Force to Contain 40,000 Men—Our Base at Vieques.

General Miles left last night with 3,100 troops.

At sea, following General Miles, 9,300.

Ordered to the seacoast from Chickamauga and Camp Alger, 14,000.

Ordered to be ready to move, 14,000 troops at Jacksonville, Tampa, Chickamauga, Camp Alger and Santiago.

Washington, July 19.—The War Department expects to hear in three days' time that General Miles has established a secondary base of supplies on Vieques (Grab) Island, or has effected a landing on the shores of Porto Rico itself, distant only twelve miles from Vieques. The General's command of 3,100 troops, sailed to-night under convoy of four of Sampson's ships from Guantanamo for Porto Rico. The Yale, on which he sailed, has on board the Eighth Ohio, the Sixth Illinois and the Sixth Massachusetts of Garretson's brigade.

Three days' voyage behind General Miles are 6,200 troops under General Snyder, which set sail yesterday from Tampa for Guantanamo Harbor, the rendezvous of all troops which are to follow the Commander-in-Chief, Brigade-General Ernst, with the Second Wisconsin, the Third Wisconsin and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, left Charleston yesterday. These troops, it is said, although not officially, will go direct to General Miles's presumptive landing place at Vieques, on the eastern coast of Porto Rico.

Miles to Make an Early Landing.

By Monday or Tuesday General Miles will have with him 6,200 from Tampa, 3,200 from Charleston and the 3,100 on the Yale, making the nucleus of his army in sight of Porto Rico shore 12,500 men. The War Department has left the time of landing to General Miles, and there is an impression that he will surprise the department by a telegram of his gaining a foothold several days before the arrival of Ernst's brigade or Snyder's division. General Miles planned the invasion at Santiago for the capture of Cervera's ships, although his plan was modified by the Secretary of War, who advised the landing on the south coast instead of the north coast, as advised by General Miles.

There are yet nearly 28,000 troops to be shipped to Porto Rico. It was decided to-day that all the troops from Camp Alger and Chickamauga destined for Porto Rico shall go by way of Norfolk or Newport News. Those from Jacksonville, of Lee's corps, and from Ferdinandina will go by way of Tampa.

Major-General Coppinger's Fourth Army Corps, with the exception of Snyder's Division, is still at Tampa, under orders to move. He has with him Carpenter's brigade, Brigadier-General Lincoln's brigade, Colonel Noyes's cavalry brigade, Brigadier-General Roe's brigade, and Brigadier-General

Boomer's brigade. These aggregate about 12,000, and the Secretary of War will select the necessary number from among them.

No Fever at Tampa.

There are 11,000 at Jacksonville under Lee, a small part of which will be ordered to Tampa. Tampa is regarded yet as free from yellow fever. General Coppinger telegraphed the War Department that there is no fever in camp, and Surgeon-General Sternberg said to-day that he had no information of yellow fever there. Ferdinandina will be chosen as a place of embarkation if fever breaks out at Tampa.

General Haines's brigade has been ordered to Norfolk from Chickamauga. It includes three batteries of artillery. Eight regiments, not definitely designated, will follow General Haines to Norfolk, making in all about 12,000 from Chickamauga alone. Four regiments have been ordered to be ready to move from Camp Alger.

The troops ordered to the seacoast to-day aggregate 14,000. This number will within ten days be with the 9,300 already off to join General Miles, from Charleston and Tampa. There remain about 14,000 troops to complete Miles's army of 40,000.

These will be sent by General Coppinger, General Lee and General Shafter. The Adjutant-General said to-day that General Shafter's troops, after they had been declared to be free from infection, could be utilized in the Porto Rico campaign, reserving, of course, an army large enough to hold the conquered province against any possible invasion from the west. It will be an easy matter now to ship part of Shafter's artillery to the seacoast, as he will have the Agudores railway in running order in a few days.

What the Navy Will Do.

Admiral Sampson has received final orders from the Navy Department as to the part the American fleet is to take in the campaign against Porto Rico. They are based on the view that the campaign is essentially an army movement, the duties of the navy being to lend every support and assistance to the land operations. The Admiral is instructed to aid the army movements by dispatching convoys when required, and by covering the landing of troops.

As there is no Spanish fleet in San Juan harbor or other Porto Rican ports the navy has a limited field of operations. The reduction of the harbor fortifications will be the main work, but this and all other operations of the fleet will be supplementary to the main operations conducted by the army. The strategists, military and naval, are agreed in the view that the taking of Porto Rico is primarily a military undertaking, and Admiral Sampson's orders are on these lines.

The Navy Department is rapidly moving the large fleet of auxiliary craft, made up of merchant ships, large ocean-going yachts, tugs, etc., from Atlantic coast points to Cuban waters, where they will be placed on blockade duty, thus releasing the larger ships for more active duty at Porto Rico and the coast of Spain. Three of these smaller craft were sent South to-day, and most all of them will be on the way within a week, stopping only long enough at Norfolk to have their batteries strengthened.

When the war broke out a large number of these auxiliary craft were purchased. They have been distributed along the coast from Maine to Florida, at forty or more points, making an effective coast patrol. There is felt to be no further need of this